	NATIONAL LEVEL
1. General information	
1.1 Member State	ни
1.2 Species code	4081
1.3 Species scientific name	Cirsium brachycephalum
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name (in national language)	kisfészkű aszat
2. Maps	

2.1 Sensitive species	No
2.2 Year or period	2013-2018
2.3 Distribution map	Yes
2.4 Distribution map Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
2.5 Additional maps	No

3. Information related to Annex V Species (Art. 14)

3.1 Is the species taken in the wild/exploited?	No	
3.2 Which of the measures in Art.	a) regulations regarding access to property	No
14 have been taken?	b) temporary or local prohibition of the taking of specimens in the wild and exploitation	No
	c) regulation of the periods and/or methods of taking specimens	No
	d) application of hunting and fishing rules which take account of the conservation of such populations	No
	e) establishment of a system of licences for taking specimens or of quotas	No
	f) regulation of the purchase, sale, offering for sale, keeping for sale or transport for sale of specimens	No
	g) breeding in captivity of animal species as well as	No

h) other measures

artificial propagation of plant species

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No

3.3 Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild for Mammals and Acipenseridae (Fish)

a) Unit

b) Statistics/ quantity taken		-			g season c the report	
	Season/ year 1	Season/ year 2	Season/ year 3	Season/ year 4	Season/ year 5	Season/ year 6
Min. (raw, ie. not rounded)						
Max. (raw, ie. not rounded)						
Unknown	No	No	No	No	No	No

- 3.4. Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild Method used
- 3.5. Additional information

BIOGEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL

4. Biogeographical and marine regions

4.1 Biogeographical or marine region where the species occurs

4.2 Sources of information

Pannonian (PAN)

Tóth I. ZS. – Dévényi B. (2014): A kisfészkű aszat (Cirsium brachycephalumJur.) Tolna megyei kutatásának történeti előzményei és mai eredményei. – Kitaibelia (19)1: 75-79. http://kitaibelia.unideb.hu/articles/Kitaibelia vol191 p75-79.pdf

A Hévízi-tó átfogó tóvédelmi programjának megvalósítása" KEHOP-4.1.0-15-2016-00050 Botanikai és zoológiai alapállapot felvétel eredményei 2017. Doronicum Kft., BFNPI Irattár

Takács Gábor, Schmidt Dávid & Király Gergely (2015): Védett és közösségi jelentőségű növényfajok előfordulása a Győr környéki homokpusztákon. Rence 1.: 99-179.

Deák, B., Valkó, O., Tóthmérész, B., & Török, P. (2014). Alkali marshes of Central-Europe: Ecology, management and nature conservation. In Salt Marshes: Ecosystem, Vegetation and Restoration Strategies (pp. 1-11). Nova Science Publishers, Inc..

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Deák, Balázs és Valkó, Orsolya és Török, Péter és Tóthmérész, Béla (2014) Solonetz meadow vegetation (Beckmannion eruciformis) in East-Hungary – an alliance driven by moisture and salinity. Tuexenia, 34. pp. 187-203. ISSN 0722-494X

URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.14471/2014.34.004

Mesterházy, Attila és Kulcsár, László (2015) Kiegészítések a Nyugat-Dunántúl

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Schmotzer, A. (2014): A Hevesi-sík flórakutatásának eredményei. – In: Schmotzer A. (szerk.): Szikfok. Dél-hevesi tanulmányok. Bükki Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság 25-68. pp. ISBN: 978-963-9817-41-8.

https://www.bnpi.hu/public/download/661b8d1a25999bc601c6644de9c9e8b5 (itt lokális elterjedési térkép is publikálva lett)

Takács A., Zákány A., Gulyás G., Koscsó J. & Sramkó G. (2014): Florisztikai adatok a Tiszántúl északi pereméről. Kitaibelia 19 (2): 275-294. http://kitaibelia.unideb.hu/?download&aid=857

BARTHA D. – KIRÁLY G. – SCHMIDT D. – TIBORCZ V. – BARINA Z. – CSIKY J. – JAKAB G. – LESKU B. – SCHMOTZER A. – VIDÉKI R. – VOJTKÓ A. & ZÓLYOMI SZ. (szerk.) (2015): Magyarország edényes növényfajainak elterjedési atlasza – Distribution atlas of vascular plants of Hungary – Nyugat Magyarországi Egyetem Kiadó / University of West Hungary Press, Sopron, 329 pp.

Monitoring reports (2013-2018) of Hungarian Biodiversity Monitoring System

5. Range

5.1 Surface area	45862
5.2 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018

5.3 Short-term trend Direction Stable (0)

5.4 Short-term trend Magnitude a) Minimum b) Maximum

5.5 Short-term trend Method used Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

5.6 Long-term trend Period

5.7 Long-term trend Direction

5.8 Long-term trend Magnitude

5.9 Long-term trend Method used

5.10 Favourable reference range

5.11 Change and reason for change

a) Minimum

b) Maximum

a) Area (km²)

b) Operator

Approximately equal to (≈)

c) Unknown

d) Method

Improved knowledge/more accurate data

The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data

5.12 Additional information

in surface area of range

6. Population

6.1 Year or period 2013-2018

6.2 Population size (in reporting unit) a) Unit number of individuals (i)

b) Minimum 28000000

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ii, iv alid v species (Alii	ilea bj
	c) Maximum 200000000
	d) Best single value
6.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate
6.4 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit)	a) Unit b) Minimum c) Maximum d) Best single value
6.5 Type of estimate	
6.6 Population size Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
6.7 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018
6.8 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)
6.9 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Confidence interval
6.10 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
6.11 Long-term trend Period	
6.12 Long-term trend Direction	
6.13 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Confidence interval
6.14 Long-term trend Method used	
6.15 Favourable reference population (using the unit in 6.2 or 6.4)	a) Population size b) Operator Approximately equal to (≈) c) Unknown d) Method
6.16 Change and reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data
in population size	The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data
6.17 Additional information	
7. Habitat for the species	
7.1 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat	a) Are area and quality of occupied habitat Yes sufficient (for long-term survival)?
	b) Is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality (for long-term survival)?
7.2 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
7.3 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018
7.4 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)

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7.5 Short-term trend Method used

Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

7.6 Long-term trend Period

7.7 Long-term trend Direction

7.8 Long-term trend Method used

7.9 Additional information

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06)	Н
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	Н
Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning) (A01)	M
Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning) (A02)	M
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	M
Other invasive alien species (other then species of Union concern) (IO2)	M
Natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices) (LO2)	M
Threat	Ranking
Threat Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06)	Ranking H
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of	
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06)	Н
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06) Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31) Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and	H H
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06) Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31) Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning) (A01) Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another	H H
Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing) (A06) Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31) Conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning) (A01) Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning) (A02) Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate	H H H M

8.2 Sources of information

8.3 Additional information

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9. Conservation measures

9.1 Status of measures a) Are measures needed?

b) Indicate the status of measures Measures identified and taken

9.2 Main purpose of the measures Maintain the current range, population and/or habitat for the species taken

9.3 Location of the measures taken Both inside and outside Natura 2000

9.4 Response to the measures Medium-term results (within the next two reporting periods, 2019-2030)

9.5 List of main conservation measures

Prevent conversion of natural and semi-natural habitats, and habitats of species into agricultural land (CA01)

Maintain existing extensive agricultural practices and agricultural landscape features (CA03)

Reinstate appropriate agricultural practices to address abandonment, including mowing, grazing, burning or equivalent measures (CA04)

Manage drainage and irrigation operations and infrastructures in agriculture (CA15)

Manage conversion of land for construction and development of infrastructure (CF01)

Reduce impact of multi-purpose hydrological changes (CJ02)

Adopt climate change mitigation measures (CN01)

Management of habitats (others than agriculture and forest) to slow, stop or reverse natural processes (CL01)

Improvement of habitat of species from the directives (CS03)

9.6 Additional information

10. Future prospects

10.1 Future prospects of parameters a) Range Good

b) Population Good c) Habitat of the species Good

10.2 Additional information

11. Conclusions

11.1. Range Favourable (FV)

11.2. Population Favourable (FV)

11.3. Habitat for the species Favourable (FV)

11.4. Future prospects Favourable (FV)

11.5 Overall assessment of Favourable (FV)

Conservation Status

11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Stable (=)

Status

11.7 Change and reasons for change a) Overall assessment of conservation status

in conservation status and No change conservation status trend

The change is mainly due to:

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b) Overall trend in conservation status

No change

The change is mainly due to:

11.8 Additional information

12. Natura 2000 (pSCIs, SCIs and SACs) coverage for Annex II species

12.1 Population size inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network (on the biogeographical/marine level including all sites where the species is present)

a) Unit number of individuals (i)

b) Minimum 22000000 c) Maximum 150000000

d) Best single value

12.2 Type of estimate

Best estimate

12.3 Population size inside the network Method used

Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

12.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction

Stable (0)

12.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used

Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

12.6 Additional information

13. Complementary information

13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

13.2 Trans-boundary assessment

13.3 Other relevant Information

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Az élőhelyvédelmi irányelv 17. cikke alapján készített országjelentés 2019 Kisfészkű aszat (Cirsium brachycephalum) II. és IV. melléklet Jelmagyarázat Előfordulás (Distribution) Forrás: Agrárminisztérium, 50 Kilometers Természetmegőrzési Főosztály